

from Liverpool, and that "with each new creation of capital the proprietors get enormous bonuses by the extra shares assigned to them."

SLIGO.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AND SCHOOLHOUSE.

The building is situated in Stephen-street. The form of plan is a parallelogram, 66 feet by 34 feet in the clear, and accommodates 400 sitters on the ground-floor, without any galleries. Entrance-doors are placed on each side, the label mouldings of which spring from carved corbels of the heads of the Reformers. The seats are open, with bench ends ornamented with foliated heads. At the end is a pulpit and sacramental table, which have been carved in the town by the Messrs. Clarke. The roof is open-framed with carved principals, the interstices between the common rafters being plastered. The exterior is plain. It is built in the early Decorated style of the 14th century. The principal effect is gained by a high-pitched gable surmounted by a bell turret springing from carved corbels. Beneath the turret is a five-light window, the upper part filled in with tracery.

The whole is built of a very hard limestone, which is obtained in the neighbourhood, and which, to judge from the remains of the once beautiful but now ruined Abbey of Sligo, in the centre of the town, was used many centuries ago in the erection of the ecclesiastical buildings of that period.

In the rear of the chapel, and now nearly finished, are schools for boys and girls with infants, caretaker's residence, and minister's vestry.

Messrs. Joseph James and W. Blackett are the architects. Mr. John Lynn is the contractor. The stone carving was executed by Mr. Pardy.

The expenses are—

Purchase of ground.....	£ 200
Chapel, heating apparatus, fittings, &c.	1,500
School, &c.	600
Boundary wall.....	100

FARM SCHOOLS FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.

At the Statistical Society, on the 16th inst. a paper was read by Mr. Joseph Fletcher, her Majesty's inspector of schools, containing the experience of farm schools, as they are employed in foreign countries, for the education and reformation of pauper and criminal children. Its data were chiefly those collected for the Belgian government, by Mr. Edward Ducpetiaux. More than 50,000 children and young persons under sixteen are constantly dependent upon the public guardianship in England and Wales, in workhouses or gaols, in which they are trained for the most part to indolence and vice. To meet such evils on the continent spade husbandry has of late years been variously employed.

The conclusions derived from the experience of these institutions on the continent, as applicable to ourselves, appeared to be:—

1. That the farm schools of the continent, applied to education for the prevention of crime, hold a social position precisely analogous to that of our own workhouse schools.
2. That, for the children in these schools, as in those of the continent, a training in vigorous rural industry and close domestic economy, by means of farm-schools, conducted on the principles of a Christian family, will yield the greatest attainable moral vigour, with the least amount of indolence and self-deception.
3. That by far the greater number of the present workhouse schools are now producing converse results; and that we have no experience strongly favourable to regimenting and warding the children in large district edifices, however pleasing their mechanism, while we have ample testimony in favour of the farm-school system.
4. That the children at a proper farm-school, required to work steadily at all its out-door and domestic duties, as well as at their own mental cultivation, will certainly not cost more to the public (if so much) than under the present system, or that of the contemplated district asylums, while the saving in their improved conduct for the future will be very great.

CAMBRIDGE MILITARY ASYLUM COMPETITION.

CAN you enlighten us as to what the committee have really done, and what they are doing in this protracted matter. Designs were sent in on the 1st of October last, of which nothing was heard until an announcement of tenders having been received appeared in your paper, the lowest much exceeding the amount stipulated for by the committee; and, upon looking in at the Architectural Exhibition the other day, to my surprise I saw what was described to be a view of the intended asylum about to be erected, &c. Now, if matters have really arrived at this point, I think it high time the committee should give some account of their proceedings, particularly as none can be obtained from them upon personal application. I therefore venture to seek your all-powerful aid in bringing to light what at present savours very much of some unfairness, if the exhibited design has been so selected and adopted; and further, assuming that to be so, why are not the other designs returned? Surely, a trifling matter like this cannot require five months to settle, if all is right and square.

ONE OF THE COMPETITORS.

Notices of Books.

Short Hints to the Student in Architecture.

By J. B. ROBERTS. Whittaker and Co. London. 1852.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS intends his book only for the youngest pupils. He has endeavoured, he says,—

"To draw the attention of those for whom the work is chiefly designed, to the points which are most apt to be neglected, or if not neglected, passed by as things of little moment, and unworthy of serious consideration; but which after experience too often sadly proves to be essential qualifications, in those who practise architecture as a profession, and upon whom the onerous duty of instructing others may devolve."

It contains many useful suggestions, and is written with good feeling, but it scarcely flies high enough for the present day. For example, in pointing out the necessity of not neglecting any opportunity by which a knowledge of the strength, durability, and capability of all materials used in building may be acquired, he says,—

"Tredgold's formulae are almost universally adopted in the profession, but the workman himself is generally the most competent person to instruct you in these particulars, and do not let a false pride deter you from seeking this means of information: first assured that the time employed in gaining such knowledge is not wasted, and will produce a result in future years, that will make you grateful that you early devoted yourself to its acquirement."

This, it is unnecessary to say, will not do now-a-days. The student must investigate for himself, and go to sources for information denied for the most part to the workman. Most desirable it is, of course, to learn what practical acquaintance with materials teaches, but the student will do but little who stops here.

Nevertheless we commend the book, as well calculated to awaken the attention of the young student to the work that is before him.

Report of the Works executed by the Hon. Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, during the year 1851. By WILLIAM HAYWOOD, Surveyor to the Commission. 1852.

THE works done under Mr. Haywood's superintendence during the past year are far too numerous for us to be able to give any accurate idea of them. Perhaps, not the least important amongst them, notwithstanding continued and extensive improvements in house-drainage, sewerage, &c. is the fact that the surveyor has had borings made upon the line intended to be taken by the great intercepting low level sewer of the metropolitan commission, and that so far as regards the city, no delay need arise in the carrying out of this important work, as the surveyor "knows of nothing to prevent the court commencing such operation of the works as may be contemplated within the jurisdiction of the city commissioners within three months from any date upon which he may receive instructions to prepare for such purpose."

Acting on a suggestion in our columns, and

what is less customary with those who do so act, acknowledging honourably the source of the suggestion, Mr. Haywood has caused to be inscribed upon certain lamps the word "Halt" as sufficiently indicative of localities which have been further multiplied by eight times twenty-four individual accommodations, and the utility of which appears to be duly appreciated.

The reporter in conclusion states that "within a very short period, the sewers of the City of London being now rapidly extended into the smallest courts and alleys, will be completed; and although much will remain to be done in the re-construction of the ancient sewers and the adaptation of others nearly a century old to modern requirements, yet I see no reason why, at the end of the present year, the sewers rate, which has for so many years past been levied and cheerfully paid by your fellow-citizens, may not be reduced."

The Machinery of the Nineteenth Century, from Original Drawings. By G. D. DEMSEY. London: Atchley and Co. Great Russell-street.

THE first part of this work now before us, the plates large folio, the descriptions quarto, contains Bishopp's patent improved disc steam-engine (which we introduced to the public some time ago in the shape of a description of that put up in the Times office); Clayton's patent tile, brick, and pipe machine; Fairbairn's patent wrought-iron tubular crane (an ugly, however effective, application of plate iron); and Clymer and Dixon's patent Columbian printing press. The drawings are very clearly made; but they seem to need fuller descriptions, with references to the various parts of the machines, than accompany them. We shall probably have other opportunities to refer to the work, which will be found of great use by a large class of persons.

Transactions of the Architectural Institute of Scotland: Vol. II. Part II. Nos. III. and IV.

THE main portion of the present part of these transactions consists of a report on the sanitary improvement of the city of Glasgow. Remedial measures are proposed and legislative compulsion advised for the future improvement of those horrid nests of corruption, the Wynds and Closses, which, bad as they are in the old town of Edinburgh, are infinitely worse in Glasgow, inasmuch as those of Edinburgh, winding chiefly down the faces of hilly ground, are partially cleansed by every thunder plump of rain, and ventilated so far by every good strong hurricane; but those of Glasgow, on the contrary, mainly stand on level ground, and not all the rains and winds of heaven can ever scour or ventilate them to any purpose.

Key to Tate's Exercises on Mechanics and Natural Philosophy. By THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S. &c. Longman and Co. 1852.

IN this little volume there are the solutions of many useful exercises in mechanics, relating, for instance, to the equilibrium of pressures on embankments, pillars, walls, &c. to the work of living agents, saw machines, steam power, &c. to work in excavations, to hydraulic power, and many others.

How to see the British Museum in Four Visits.

By W. BLANCHARD JERROLD. Bradbury and Evans, Bouverie street. London, 1852. THE name of Jerrold is an honoured one in the eye of the reading public, and we doubt not that anything written by his son will be received with favour. The mental and refreshing drink to sight-seers here provided, however, "needs no bush." Each "visit" is accompanied by a running commentary of instructive matter on the subjects to which attention is called, so that the volume comprises a collection of little treatises which cannot but help to open the eyes of the sight-seers, and to enable them to see an immense deal more in what is before their eyes than many of them ever did before.

It is an interesting circumstance in the early days of the Museum that no one was admitted unless he had previously obtained a